MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.

To the Public.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble that OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

The Money Panic.

There was a lull in the panic, yesterday. The *scare* about Illinois money had sensibly abated; several leading houses receiving it (except the bills of the discredited banks,) at par. Currency was plenty for all legitimate purposes. The Banks sold exchange to their customers. Business proceeded as usual. As their is no good reason for the sudden distrust which sprung up in regard to all Illinois money, a few days will doubtless set matters right again. The West has an abundance to sell which the East must buy; and this will tell upon currency and exchange. Upon the whole, as there is neither need of, nor cause for the panic, we may reasonably conclude that it will not long endure.

A Gloomy Day in Charleston.

The telegraph reports that Tuesday last was "the most gloomy day" yet known in Charleston. Several large houses suspended; planters withheld their cotton; the banks refused to discount; and trade was completely prostrated. Thus early does the threat of secession bear its bitter fruits.—South Carolina is the first and heaviest sufferer. Let her profit by this severe experience, before it be too late; strike her "Palmetto flag;" hoist the "Stars and Stripes;" and discard the traitors who would beguile her to her undoing.

"The Union Men of the South."

The *News* of yesterday expresses the opinion that "an erroneous impression prevails among the Republicans, in regard to the number and influence of the Union men at the South." According to the *News*, "the conservatives have been overwhelmingly defeated by the secessionists in most of the Southern States." Such is not the record as *we* read it. KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, and LOUISIANA, have *all*, on the popular vote, pronounced *against* "the Secessionists." "The supporters of DOUGLAS, or BELL," says the *News*, cannot exercise "any considerable influence upon the course of the South." They certainly *can*, if they choose—since there is hardly a Southern State in which their united vote does not largely *exceed* that of "the Secessionists."

But, continues the *News:*

> If the North had seriously desired to crush out secession, through the ballot-box, the way to accomplish it was open to her, but she declined to avail herself of this opportunity, and it is possible that another may never present itself. The people of the non-slaveholding States, or, at least, so many of them as cherish Union sentiments, could have voted for Stephen A. Douglas, without sacrificing either honor or principle.

Not so. The Free States could not have voted for DOUGLAS without sacrificing "principle," and *if* principle, "honor." Even if they *had* done so, his election would have been just as much a "sectional" triumph, as it is pretended that Mr. LINCOLN'S is.—*Where is the Southern State that has yet cast its vote for Mr. Douglas?*

As a consequence of the Northern vote, the *News* avers:

> There are probably ten States in the Union *where it would be useless for a wife to accept an office* under Old Abe, if he had any at this time to bestow. There are several States where a man *will not be permitted to remain* after it is ascertained that he is a Lincoln man.

This is a sorry picture of a "*Free* Country." Were it *true*, it would entail everlasting disgrace upon our Republic. The Despotism of Russia, Austria, Turkey, or Dahomey, would be preferable to that, which declares that an AMERICAN FREEMAN, who *dares* to avow his preference for Mr. LINCOLN, shall be instantly *banished;* and if he accepts office under him, shall be punished with *death!*

In conclusion, the *News* declares:

> Under these circumstances, it is but natural that the supporters of Douglas and Bell, in these particular States, should *prefer to have the Republicans* enjoy the fruits of their victory themselves.

In other words, the *News* holds that the Union men of the South will not interfere to avert the crime and calamity of SECESSION. We have entire faith that *they will*, and that their interference will prove potential. Already the glorious old Whig State of KENTUCKY has given utterance to *her* sentiments. The vote of VIRGINIA for BELL is significant of public opinion in the Old Dominion. TENNESSEE, is ever reliable.—MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NORTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI, and LOUISIANA will *stand by the Union* and their friendly counsel, we do not doubt, will ultimately prevail, even with SOUTH CAROLINA, to trust to the justice, magnanimity and patriotism of the North, rather than seek a desperate remedy for fancied grievances, in the dark abyss of DISUNION.

The Electoral Vote.

The latest returns, though not affecting the LINCOLN column, change our table of the electoral vote in other respects. It now stands thus:

FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.		FOR BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.	
Connecticut,	6	North Carolina	10
Illinois	11	South Carolina	8
Maine,	8	Alabama	9
New Hampshire,	5	Florida	3
Vermont,	5	Mississippi	7
Massachusetts,	13	Arkansas	4
Rhode Island,	4	Louisiana	6
New York,	35	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania,	27	Delaware	3
Ohio	23	Texas	4
Indiana	13	Georgia	10
Michigan	6		
Wisconsin	5		72
Iowa	4		
Minnesota	4		
New Jersey	4		
Total	174		

FOR BELL.		FOR DOUGLAS.	
Virginia	15	New Jersey (probably)	8
Tennessee	12		
Kentucky	12		
Total	39		

TO HEAR FROM.

Missouri 9, probably for Douglas or Bell.
California 4, probably for Douglas or Lincoln.
Oregon 3, probably for Lincoln.

Whole number of votes, 303.

Necessary to a choice, 152.

LINCOLN has already twenty-two more votes than is necessary to effect a choice, with a good chance for several more.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.—The Washington County *Democrat* intimates that Judge L. F. FRISBY, the Republican Assemblyman elect from the West Bend District, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate. There is no foundation whatever for the report. Indeed it is a weak invention of the *Democrat's*, and doubtless put forth out of small spite—Judge FRISBY having beaten the editor handsomely in the contest for the Assembly.

THE "CHICAGO LEAD."—A rich vein of gold recently discovered at Pike's Peak, in what they call the "Wisconsin District," not far from Mountain City, has been christened "the Chicago Lead." It is said to be full of gold bearing quartz, four feet thick.

THE NORTHERN people said on last Tuesday, "Abraham, Abrahmic," and at night, he said, "here am I." —*Richmond (Ky.) Messenger.*

There is another injunction which the great I Am gave to Abraham which we trust Lincoln will not forget: "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward and southward, and eastward and westward.—*Louisville Journal.*

There is no danger that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or the party to whom he owes his election, will forget, for a moment, that he is chosen President of the *whole* United States, and not of any section, or fragment of the great Republic.

PENNSYLVANIA THE BANNER STATE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has returns from all the counties of the State of Pennsylvania, except Forest, giving Lincoln 268,518; Fusion 175,806; Douglas 17,350; Bell 12,745

Lincoln over Fusion, 92,622; over all opposition, 62,517. That will do.

Forest is a new county, which gave 60 majority for Curtin in the October election.

MISSOURI PROBABLY FOR DOUGLAS.—The Missouri *Democrat*, of Monday last, gives returns from all but *five* counties in Missouri. The vote stands as follows:

Douglas	58,461
Bell	57,652
Breckenridge	30,297
Lincoln	17,031

DOUGLAS 599 ahead of BELL. The *Democrat* is of opinion that the remaining five counties cannot change this result.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—It is remarkable how many Presidents have been chosen by about the same electoral vote.

In 1828, Jackson received	178	votes
In 1836, Van Buren "	170	"
In 1844, Polk "	170	"
In 1848, Taylor "	163	"
In 1856, Buchanan "	174	"
In 1860, Lincoln "	170	"

THE SPRINGFIELD JUBILEE.

Immense Outpouring of the People—Brilliant Illumination—Mr. Lincoln makes a Speech—Senator Trumbull's Exposition of Republican Policy.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 20.

Verily, Springfield exults to-night over our Republican triumph. The trains that arrived to-day came loaded with strangers to see the signs of our rejoicing; and they have not been disappointed. With the fall of night the city flashed forth a perfect glory of artificial light.

It would be impossible to give you an idea of the georgeous array of Chinese lanterns and the incessant boom of guns, the milky-way of Wide-Awake torches, and the ceaseless shouts of the population on the sidewalks. Give your imagination full swing, and picture a truly magnificent ovation. The Wide Awake procession, having passed through the principal streets repaired to Mr. Lincoln's residence and halted. A large concourse of citizens had already preceded them. Loud calls being made for Mr. Lincoln, he appeared in the door, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, he said:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of your call. I thank you in common with all others who have thought fit by their votels to endorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet, in all our rejoicing, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen, who, by his vote, has differed with us. [Loud cheers.]

Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time."

Not only was almost every sentence applauded, but at the conclusion, cheers followed for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Gov. Yates, etc., etc. The crowd now adjourned to the Wigwam, where Mr. Trumbull made a short speech, beginning by recounting the reasons why Republicans should rejoice and congratulate one another, and predicting that henceforth the country would enjoy the pure and happier days of the early Republic.

Mr Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the country, and the whole country; and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they by whose votes he has been designated the Chief Magistrate of the Republic will expect to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachments will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. Proceeding further to elucidate Republican principles and Republican policy, Senator Trumbull said it should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political opponents, and to the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, and that they are not the advocates of negro equality, nor amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will certainly take place in favor of Republicanism; the Southern mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden time, when men of all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored.

The speech was remarkable for its concise statement of Republican doctrines and purpose, and for the firm, yet conciliatory, tone. He reviewed the causes of complaint by the South against the Republican party, and set them aside, one by one; and he went at considerable length into an enumeration of the lasting benefits which Mr. Lincoln's rule would confer upon the country. He dwelt upon the national aspect of the question as it now stands, and finally expressed the opinion that all jarring interests would finally be harmonized, and that the government would go on in peace. His reference to the Secession movement was happy and pointed; but he said no word which could be offensively regarded by any except a confirmed disunionist. Taken as a whole, his speech is believed to have been made by Mr. Lincoln's approbation; and it is not doubted that it is a tolerable faithful reflex of the views of the President elect. It was received with immense applause by the great crowd to which it was addressed; but, as you will unquestionably print it entire, I need not attempt even a syllabus of what was said.

He concluded amid much enthusiasm, after which there was addresses by Gov. Yates, Donn Piatt, Judge Palmer and others. As I write the Wigwam is still filled with eager listeners and the streets are noisy with the shouts of the crowds that are witnessing the grandest finale of pyrotechnics which this city has ever seen.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—By a private letter from Lodi we have the particulars of a melancholy accident which occurred in that town on the 14th inst., to Henry Palmer, son of Judge Palmer, causing his instant death. He was attempting to corer one of the Judge's horses with a buffalo robe, when the animal became frightened and started to run. He caught him by the bit, was thrown down and his skull broken in a most shocking manner. Young Henry was very much esteemed in the community and his sudden death cast a deep gloom over the village.—*Portage Record*, 21st.

NOVEL STYLE OF DEER HUNTING.—As the Berlin City was on her downward trip one day last week, upon entering lake Butte des Mortes, a deer was espied swimming in the water. The boat was immediately headed for his buckship, and after a short race, run down, a boat hook and butcher knife did the finishing strokes, and the four quarters were soon hung up to dry in the wind.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The Atlanta, Ga., *American*, after certain calculations, in which figures don't lie, concludes, "Sixthly, all who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion, if LINCOLN is elected."

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:20 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:00 P. M. Mixed train to Racine and Kenosha.		

Trains on this road leave on Chicago time, which is 35 minutes ahead of Milwaukee time.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:15 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
5:30 P. M.	6:10 A. M.	6:15 P.M.
4:00 P. M.	9:35 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

9:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	8:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	7 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 9 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Ice Company's dock at the N. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Oconto* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

Wide Awakes, Attention.

There will be a meeting of the Wide Awake Club at the head-quarters in Albany Block, on Thursday night, Nov. 22, at half-past 7 *o'clock*. Every member should be present, as business of much importance will come before the Club.

P. VAN VECHTEN, JR., Pres't.

Wide Awake Torches.

All persons having torches belonging to the Wide Awake Club, will return them to the head quarters to-night, Nov. 22d.

P. VAN VECHTEN, Pres't.

THE SEASON.—The prospects are favorable for an unusually merry season in town. The programme already marked by the ballgoers is suggestive of a brilliant winter. We have not heard that any theatrical company will visit us, though negotiations are pending; but with home talent and an extra rush of vocalists, lectures and scenic displays, attracted when they think there is plenty of money, we shall get along well enough. The Musical Society are in active preparation for the campaign, and under their new leader, will doubtless achieve fresh triumphs. Their first concert of the season will be given on Monday, November 26, at Albany Hall. The programme, as usual, is composed principally of VON WEBER'S and FLOTOW'S heavy overtures and duettes. One ballad by SCHUBERT and HEMPSTED'S Garibaldi March. We may expect a foreign *artiste* along in regular succession, and perhaps those very popular (to a Milwaukee public) musicians, the "*nigger bands.*"—Speaking of the latter, we heard a gentleman remark recently that the only exhibitions yet given in the Academy of Music that paid, were by negro minstrels. This seems rather strange, but is no doubt true.

CHURCH FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—There is to be a festival and concert at the Spring Street Congregational Church *this* (Thursday) evening. The enterprise has been undertaken by the ladies connected with that Society, for the purpose of raising funds to discharge an old debt contracted in the completion of the Church edifice. From the programme of exercises we are assured that the affair will prove as highly attractive, as *its object is laudable.* Messrs. ABBOTT & DICKINSON'S Harp Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will discourse the "concord of sweet sounds," in various styles, from "Old Hundred" to "Dixie's Land."—A supper will be provided for those who desire a foretaste of Thanksgiving, while various other *opportunities* will be afforded to *gratify* one's taste, or fancy, to the extent of a becoming and Christian charity. Single tickets of admission for twenty-five cents, and family tickets for seventy-five, will be sold at the door. We bespeak for their entertainment a large attendance, and a cordial response to the appeal which *they* make, to those connected with older and more wealthy Churches, "to come over and help us."

GATE'S NEW PIANOS.—We yesterday saw, at the musical Repository of VAN CORT, a new piano from the factory of GATE & Co., New York, which, in many respects, is superior to the pianos now made. It is called a new scale piano, with overstrung bass string, an arrangement that gives a new roundness and brilliancy to the tone and a power not surpassed by a grand action instrument. The improvement is an important one, rendering, as it does, a piano—the price of which is $325—quite equal in quality and intensity of its note with an instrument costing double that amount.

Mr. VAN CORT has a large supply of pianos, melodians, &c., together with an immense stock of music.

GEORGE C. STEVENS—the well known music teacher—can always be found at the store rooms in Bowman's Block.

AN ADMIRALITY DECISION.—In the case of J. A. DUTCHER and others *vs.* the Propeller *Rocket*, Judge MILLER, of the U. S. District Court, has given a decree for the libellants. The following is a synopsis of the points decided:

> "If a respondent in Admiralty has not filed a full, explicit, and distinct answer, and no exceptions to it are filed, objections on the part of the libellant to reading testimony at the hearing for insufficiency of the answer when taken in the presence of libellant's counsel, will not be entertained.

CHANGE OF VENUE—THE LYNCH CASE.—Application was made on Tuesday by M. H. CARPENTER for a change of venue in the remaining Counts against LYNCH. The Court refused to entertain the motion for the following reasons:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } vs. R. B. Lynch, }

The defendant, Robert B. Lynch, having this day appeared in this Court with his counsel, and No. 16 of indictment pending in this Court entitled as above having been tried and indictment No. 22, so pending and same title having been removed to the Circuit Court for said County of Milwaukee for trial upon a petition made and verified by said deft., containing offensive and impertinent matter, insulting to the Judge of this Court, (which offensive and impertinent matter was not observed by the Judge of this Court at the time of filing said petition)

The Counsel for defendant now present a petition in each of the other cases so pending and entitled (one of said petitions only being verified,) all of the petitions last mentioned being copies of aforesaid petition, in No. 22 and containing the same offensive matter, and offers to file said petitions, and moves that upon said petitions and by virtue thereof the cause in which they were made be removed from his Court, for trial at said Circuit Court—it is therefore hereby ordered that the Clerk of this Court refuse to file such petitions, or either of them, and that such petitions be returned forthwith to the Counsel by whom they were presented.

By the Court,
[Signed.] JAS MALLORY, Ju dge.
Dated, Milwaukee, Nov. 19th, 1860.
A true copy of original this day filed.
WM. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Investigation Needed.

Prisoners come to the County Jail almost daily, complaining of inhuman treatment at the Police Station. That they are kept there from 24 to 36 hours without food, which is corroborated by the inordinate appetite they exhibit when brought to us. A woman, brought up yesterday in this condition, testified that she left a girl there who had been there *five days*, without a bed, fire or proper food. Besides, after a most urgent remonstrance for a long period of time, the prisoners come up covered with *lice*, and *bed-bugs* "large enough to eat corn."—There is no excuse for this state of things, and, as a last resort, I make it public in *hopes to correct it.*

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff.

THE SEGER CASE was submitted to the jury yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. They were out during the remainder of the day, and up to 8 o'clock last evening, no verdict had been rendered.

☞P. S.—The jury in the case of the State *vs.* SEGER, after being out some ten hours, came into court about 8 o'clock last evening, and stated that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They were thereupon discharged.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITAL.—We noticed some time since the rare chance offered by the advertisement of Mr. FLANDERS, which appears still in another part of our paper, of a water power, woolen factory, saw mill and tannery for sale. We have since been more deeply impressed with the advantage of this offer, and fully satisfied that an enterprising man desirous of making a good investment could not do better than turn his attention in that direction. The property is at Baraboo, the county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Everything is new and in good order, with good dwelling house and forty-six acres of land. It is too valuable a location to remain long in the market.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday about noon a lamentable accident occurred to Mr. MILLER, well-known as "Long John Miller." It will be recollected that some time since he broke one of his legs, and was getting so as as to be about again, when yesterday he fell on the sidewalk in East Water street, between Huron and Michigan, and broke his leg again in the same place that was formerly injured. He was carried into a store, and was removed thence to his home. This is deeply to be lamented He is an enterprising, worthy man, and much respected generally.

WELSH REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.—A meeting of the Milwaukee Welsh Republican Club will be held at Singer's Hall, on Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. As business of importance will be brought before the Club, let every member be present. By order of the Committee.

EVAN R. JONES, Sec'y.

Wisconsin and *Free Democrat* please copy.

AN ATTEMPT was made yesterday by a few reckless democrats, to incense the more ignorant of the German population by telling them the depreciation in currency was the direct consequence of LINCOLN'S election. The attempt succeeded, inasmuch as a few went about and retailed the story; and were as far from believing it as the man who originated it.

GONE TO HAVANA.—L. MORSE, of the firm of MORSE BROS., has gone to HAVANA—partly on account of his health and partly to buy up all the bona fide cigars in Cuba. He has already sent one box of *Lotterypicos* as a sample, and the run upon the store is positively dreadful.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.—An important notice to the Farm Mortgagors and Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be found in our advertising columns this morning. Parties interested will do well to heed and act upon the notice thus given.

E. L'H. GARDINER.—In the case of E. L'H. GARDINER, ex-City Comptroller, the District Attorney has commenced a suit in the name of the State against JOSEPH R. TREAT and GEO. D. DOUSMAN, the bondsmen of GARDINER, for $5,000.

FELL IN A FIT.—A gentleman named WHITTLESEY, residing on the corner of Marshall and Wisconsin streets, fell to the pavement yesterday in a fit, while walking on Wisconsin street. He was conveyed to his home.

ILLINOIS MONEY AT PAR.—NAZRO & Co. will take Illinois money at par in exchange for their goods—excepting the few discredited banks. We need not say that NAZRO & Co.'s goods are as good as gold.

ELGIN RELIEF FUND.—The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of $100, contributed by the German Young Men's Association of Watertown, Wis., to the fund for relief of the sufferers by the *Lady Elgin* disaster. H. L. PAGE, Treasurer.

Nov. 21, 1860.

MOSQUITO BITES AND BEE STINGS.—These are ordinarily very painful, particularly the Bee Sting. Guernsey's Balm will prevent any swelling or pain, and you will perceive no bad effects from the sting of those insects. Try it!

For sale by J. M. ALLCOTT, opposite the SENTINEL Office.

THE CASE of the State *vs.* JEHU H. LEWIS, charged with assault and battery, was in progress during yesterday afternoon, and will probably be concluded to-day.

WALL sells a safe, desk, and a variety of articles on Wednesday next, Nov. 28th, to pay advances and charges. See advertisement.

"FIGURES WON'T LIE."—Neither will JAMES PYLE'S Dietetic Saleratus. It will give you good bread, biscuit, cakes, and puddings every time required. No false pretences about the Dietetic! Try it and see! Depot, 345 Washington street, New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON, and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dit

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861,

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early history of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and merchants; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city, and sold only to subscribers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Names should be sent to the SENTINEL Office as early as possible, that the Publishers, in putting the first forms to press may know exactly how large an edition to work off. oct27

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 205 East Water Street, J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct24 6 6dit Agent for Milwaukee.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,

Real Estate Agent,

MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,

Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21 1762dtf SAML. I. BRIDGE.

CARD OF H. W. GEORGE.

I HAVE this day associated with me, in business, JNO. H. TAYLOR, recently from Cincinnati, and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to my friends and the public generally, for their liberal liberal patronage, and beg to assure them that I, with Mr. TAYLOR, shall continue to strive to merit a large share of their generous favors. H. W. GEORGE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. GEORGE & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Family Grocery, Fruit and Commission business, at No. 81 Wisconsin street, Young's Block, where they hope to meet all the friends of the late house. H. W. GEORGE,
JNO. H. TAYLOR.

Milwaukee, Nov. 1, 1860. nov12 2286d2w

☞ We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Manufacturers in this country to excel in quality, and of consumers to purchase the best in the market, especially in the articles which enter into the food of man. We are led to the above remarks since having the pleasure of eating some very nice light biscuit, made from Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Our better-half pronounces it the best she ever saw. Try it. Most of the Grocers and many Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by LITTLE & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my22 706

☞ An urgent necessity has long been felt for a reliable tonic stimulant calculated to obviate the evils, the depression of spirits, the lassitude and languor of the corporeal frame consequent upon dyspepsia and diseases of the digestive organs. And it was just for this purpose that ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS has been prepared, claiming no merits beyond what the standard reliable agents of the Materia Medica are known to possess. But Mr. Atwood does not claim that his preparation is compounded with more science and skill than any other article of its kind, and experience has proved it to be the easy and most reliable.

ALLIS & McGREGOR,

LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,

OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.

EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Grosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
myle 1257dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

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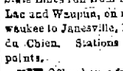


MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Messers. & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

☞ AGAIN WE SAY,—Use De Land & Co.'s Saleratus; if you have any regard for yourself or family, throw to the dogs the miserable, impure stuff which has so long exercised your patience, and made your bread, pastry, &c., disgusting to look at or to taste. De Land's Chemical Saleratus is perfectly pure, and will produce the most satisfactory result when used in preparing food. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers. Manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

aug16 971 da we 6m

READER, have *you* seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

HASSETT & CHAPMAN are now daily receiving new goods. See their advertisement.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,

ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21 62 3m

A NEW

Hoop and Rattan Machine!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SUCCEEDED in producing Machines for the purpose of splitting and dressing Hoops. The principles developed in the Machines are admired by mechanics for simplicity and durability, as well as the high power required to operate them, in consequence of the oscillating or vibrating motion of the splitting knife applied to operating the spoke, with a perfect and simple arrangement for entering it, and requiring no alteration in splitting the smallest key to large hogshead hoops, and is equally well adapted to splitting Hatters' Osiers, Willows and Basket Stuff. The machines have received the highest premiums at the late Fairs at Boston and Baltimore, as the high power required. Parties wanting Machines we would refer to Mr. P. A. BASSET, of Baraboo, Wis., who has a set in operation.

☞ Machines and Rights for States, Counties, Towns and Cities for sale by S. P. ATHERTON, Patentee and Builder, Fitchburg, Worcester county, Mass. nov19 2513d2m

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA size, just received. Every variety of gold, ivory, cotton and alpaca Umbrellas at unusually low rates. H. N. HEMPSTED
nov15 No. 386 Main street.

To-Day's Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST STOCK

OF

STATIONERY

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET

Is now being opened by

STRICKLAND & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STAND,

185 EAST WATER STREET.

nov22 2

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WILL be sold at public auction, at my Auction Room, on Wednesday morning next, Nov. 28th, at 10 o'clock. The said articles are sold to pay advances and charges. The sale, therefore, will be a positive one.

One Herrings' Burg'ar-Proof Safe, entirely new; size, 41 inches high, 27 inches wide, 21 inches deep within from chest.
Two Counting House Desks, with open arrangements, complete.
One Letter Press
One High-Back Office Chair.
Five Cushioned Office Chairs.
One Stove and Pipe.
One hundred and seven Paper Boxes.
One Carpet.
The above articles are all calculated for Warehouse Counting Room or wheat operators.

Also, 1 Parlor Coal Stove.
Two Parlor Wood Stoves.
One Dining Table.
One Wash Stand.
One Bureau.
One Looking Glass and Cushions.
One Work Table.
60 Boxes of Chewing Gum, and various other articles.

CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.

Notice to Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONER of the Wisconsin state Prison hereby gives notice that he will receive Sealed Proposals at his office at the Prison in Waupun, up to 2 o'clock P. M., of Saturday of 15th day of December, 1860, for furnishing the following supplies for the use of the Prison for the year 1861, to wit:

400 cords good sound body timber maple wood;
600 barrels good mess pork;
50 barrels good mess pork;
50 sacks good merchantable fine flour.

The above supplies to be delivered within the Prison Yard at such times and in such quantities as shall be required.

All bids to be noticed must be accompanied with the names of two persons offered as sureties, and must have endorsed on the back of envelope, "Proposals for furnishing Prison supplies."

At the time above specified the proposals will be opened, the bids publicly declared and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Prison Commissioner's Office, Waupun, Nov. 19th, 1860. HANS C. REG,
State Prison Commissioner.
nov22 3331w4c

NOTICE.

THE FARM MORTGAGE STOCKHOLDERS of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co. are hereby notified that those who have not received their stock can get the same by applying to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company in Milwaukee, and for this purpose they will be passed in and out by exhibiting their *contracts* to the conductors.

Stockholders are also notified that Louis A. Van Hoffman, L. H. Meyer, W. Schall, Allen Campbell, John Willingham, and John Catlin, have been chosen Proxies by the various classes of creditors of the said Company for the purpose of watching said road at any sale necessitor to be made, and that by resolutions of the Board of Directors of the 31st December, 1860, they will participate in the benefit of the purchase, as proposed in the agreement signed by said creditors under date of July 30th, 1860.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20, 1860.

JOHN CATLIN,
nov22 3318d3w President Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Members of this Society will be held at their Rehearsal Hall, on Market square, on Monday evening, Nov. 26d, at 8 o'clock. F. W. BRIMER,
nov17 2315 d3t Secretary.

NEW LAW BOOK.

VOLUME TEN, ABBOTT'S PRACTICE Reports. Abbott's new digest of New York Statutes and Reports, from the earliest period to the year 1860; part one received.

E. BRIGKLAND & CO.,
oct28 185 East Water street.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the Road, at the sale about to take place, are hereby requested to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st of December, 1860, at the Office of the Secretary, 23 William Street, New York. P. O. Box 1462. N. A. COWDREY, Secty.
(nov16 3358d3w)

DR. J. G. GUENTHER,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM 4 Preusser's brick block to 452 Jefferson st., south of Division st., where he will receive patients from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Orders for medicines at Norman & Lobrigat's Leather Store on Market Square. oct20 2283d3m

Journals and Diaries for 1861

JUST RECEIVED. LAWYERS AND professional men are invited to call and examine the most select variety of goods of the kind ever offered in this market. ROBINSON & MCNAIR.
nov1 d3m 317 East Water st.

Cap, Letter and Note Paper.

WE ARE JUST OPENING THE MOST extensive variety of choice Cap, Letter and Note Papers ever received in Milwaukee, which we offer to the trade at the lowest New York jobbing prices. These papers are of the finest quality

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.

An Imposter Played Out.

Carl Schurz promised, the other night, never to forget the brilliant reception given him on his return to this city from New York, just prior to the election.—This remembrance of it may be sweet to him, but it is bitter enough to our merchants, bankers, produce dealers and shippers. They would be glad to efface from their memories the recollection of carrying torches and banners through the streets on the occasion of his returning from a brief visit to the east.

He may boast of it, but they do not feel much like bragging over such a shameful exhibition of their folly. The practical effects of attempting to carry out the principles promulgated by *him*, is now too apparent to admit of any further deception on his part,—He is played out.

But yesterday the word of Schurz might
Have stood against the world; now *two* be there,
And none so poor as to do him reverence.
—*News of Yesterday.*

Carl Schurz will yet be the death of the *News*. He haunts its dreams by night, and troubles its thoughts by day. The bare mention of his name sours its temper, and whenever he makes a speech, it goes into convulsions.

Carl Schurz did well to return his heartfelt acknowledgments to the people of Milwaukee for the ovation they gave him on his return from the brilliant campaign in Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York; and the remembrance of it is as pleasant to "our merchants, bankers, produce dealers and shippers," who participated in it, as it is to the distinguished recipient himself. Were it to be done over again, they would do it with a will; as they testified by the cordial reception they gave Mr. Schurz at Albany Hall, last Friday evening. Our merchants and business men are not children to be frightened by the *News'* ghost stories; nor do they belong to that commercial class, who *sell* their *principles*, as well as their goods. They are abundantly satisfied with the results of the Presidential election; and none the less so that sham Democracy howls so piteously over the impending loss of power and place. And they gratefully recognize the eminent services of such men as Carl Schurz in the memorable contest which has been so gloriously crowded by the election of Abraham Lincoln. It is the *News*, not Carl Schurz, that is effectually "played out."

The Indebtedness of the South.

The New York *Post* says "the public debt alone of the Southern States has been increasing for the last ten years at the rate of $1,000,000 a month, and now amounts, we are advised, to more than $120,000,000, independent of her debts to merchants and her local municipal debts, which the Northern people know to their cost, is very considerable." It maintains that from the failure of the crops in the South, from overtrading in negroes, and from the general mismanagement, the South has brought herself to the verge of bankruptcy. It believes that affairs need squaring there as they did at the West in 1857, and that however severe the crash may be, it will be better for all that it should come, and that business should then be carried on upon a better basis.

The large indebtedness of the Cotton States to the North is one of the springs of the Secession movement. Repudiation would be a very cheap way of paying these debts. Hence it is that dishonest men and unprincipled lawyers at the South are returning all Northern claims sent to them for collection. But the Secessionists will speedily discover that in this, as in other matters, honesty is the best policy.

The Vote of Wisconsin—Official and Reported Majorities.

FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Adams*	545	Monroe*	598
Bad Ax*	650	Manitowoc*	34
Calumet*	105	Oconto*	65
Chippewa	15	Polk	65
Columbia*	1,771	Pierce*	226
Clark	84	Portage*	470
Dane*	685	Pepin*	231
Dunn*	223	Racine.*	975
Douglas	4	Richland*	397
Eau Claire*	148	Rock *	3,382
Kossuth*	105	Sauk*	1,224
Grant*	1,059	Sheboygan*	552
Green*	1,051	St. Croix*	67
Green Lake*	1,243	Shawano	50
Iowa*	525	Trempeau	461
Jackson*	447	Walworth*	2,820
Jefferson*	253	Waukesha*	451
Juneau*	206	Waupaca*	765
Kenosha*	717	Washara*	1,105
La Crosse*	719	Winnebago	1,480
La Pointe	17	Wood*	61
		Buffalo*	270

Total majorities for Lincoln 27,845

FOR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Counties		Counties	
Brown*	398	Marathon*	263
Crawford*	251	Pierce*	226
Dodge*	58	Ozaukee*	1,196
Kewaunee	380	Washington*	1,866
Milwaukee*	1,897	Marquette*	26
La Fayette	200		

Total majorities for Douglas 8,468

RECAPITULATION.

Total majorities for Lincoln 27,845
" " " Douglas 8,468

Lincoln ahead 20,936

To hear from, Ashland and Door counties, which will slightly increase Lincoln's majority. *His official majority in the State will be nearly or quite* TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND!

Illinois Money—A Timely Reminder.

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday evening, after giving the list (published in yesterday's Sentinel) of the Illinois Banks which were thrown out in that city, adds the following pertinent remarks:

It does not follow, however, because these are discredited, that their notes are not good. Indeed, some and perhaps nearly all of them may, and no doubt will, yet make the necessary deposits. They have thirty-five days in which to do it, and before the expiration of that time, the condition of financial affairs may so change, that the bankers may deem it not expedient to allow their institutions to be closed. At all events, there cannot be much lost on the notes, and holders should not be alarmed, and submit to an unnecessary sacrifice.

Many will remember the result in respect to the Bank of Belleville, which was wound up by the Auditor about three years since. During the panic, the brokers bought up its notes at a heavy discount, but all of them were redeemed, dollar for dollar, in gold, and a surplus of some $6,000 was left. Such may be the case with the banks above named.

Holders of Illinois money will do well to heed the advice of the *Journal*, and submit to the heavy shave which ' ' not kers demand to convert these ' ' the brocills into currency.

Suicidal Effect of Secession.—The Washington *Star*, formerly an Administration organ, takes a sensible view of the effect of secession. It significantly asks, "who is there that does not perceive that the election of Lincoln is not the cause of, but rather the mere opportunity for the present attitude of South Carolina, with reference to the future of the South, in which her interest is, to make the most of it, not a tithe of that of Virginia, Maryland, or Kentucky. Where she now loses one dollar by the escape of slaves, each of those States loses one hundred. Were her current scheme carried out, they would lose five thousand dollars in that way, where she would lose five dollars; yet forsooth, Mr. Keitt claims for South Carolina the right thus to jeopardize, without Virginia's consent, her vast property-interest in slaves, under the plea of seeking greater security for slave property, when it is at this moment as secure as any property, without exception, under the government of the United States."

More Official Returns.—The Menominee *Lumberman* brings the official vote of Dunn county. Lincoln receives 564 votes, Douglas 341, Breckinridge 9. Lincoln's majority 214. Hanchett, for Congress, has 188 majority.

Pepin county, official, gives 326 for Lincoln, 105 for Douglas, 11 for Breckinridge. Lincoln's majority over Douglas 221; over all 210. Hanchett, for Congress, 226 majority.

Buffalo county, official, gives 459 for Lincoln to 189 for Douglas. Majority 270.

Portage, official, 941 for Lincoln to 471 for Douglas. Majority 470.

Eau Claire, official, 148 majority for Lincoln.

Oconto, official, 313 majority for Lincoln; 338 for Sloan.

A Fire-Eater's Proclamation.

We publish herewith the Proclamation of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, convening the Legislature of that State, in extra session, on the 26th of the present month. *It presents* a marked contrast, in tone and language, with that of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, calling together the Legislature of his State, which will also be found in today's Sentinel. The offensive allusions of Gov. Pettus to "the people of the non-slaveholding States;" his *gross misrepresentation* of the principles and purposes of the Republican party; his ill-mannered sneer at "Black Republican oaths;" and his sectional appeal to the passions and prejudices of the South, are in the worst possible taste, and only go to prove his unfitness for the post which he occupies. Can it be a matter of wonder that the Cotton States, under such leaders, should, for the moment, go astray? But their "sober second thought" will, we are confident, soon bring them back to the path of Patriotism and Duty:

Proclamation—*By John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi.*

Whereas, the people of the non slaveholding States have, in various forms, declared purposes hostile to the institutions of the slaveholding States, and the State governments of nearly all the Northern States have evinced a settled purpose to evade their constitutional obligations, and disregard their oaths in carrying on this war on the rights and institutions of the Southern States;

And whereas, the recent election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin demonstrates that those who neither reverence the constitution, obey the laws or regard their oaths, have now the power to elect to the highest offices in this confederacy men who sympathize with them in all their mad zeal to destroy the peace, property and prosperity of the Southern section, and who will use the powers of the federal government to defeat all the purposes for which it was formed; and whereas, the dearest rights of the people depend for protection, under our constitution, on the fidelity to their oaths of those who administer the government.

Now, therefore, that the State of Mississippi will be enabled to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and properties of her citizens than have been found, or are to be hoped for, in black republican oaths:

I, John Pettus, Governor of the state of Mississippi, exercising the powers in me rested by the constitution; do hereby convene the legislature of this state, and do appoint Monday, the 26th day of November instant, for the meeting of the House of the legislature, at the capitol in Jackson, the seat of government in this state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed, at the city of [L.S.] Jackson, the 13th day of Nov., A. D. 1860, and of the sovereignty of the state of Mississippi the forty-fourth.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

C. A. Brougher, Secty of State.

Governor Letcher's Proclamation.

The following is the Proclamation just issued by Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, calling an extra session of the Legislature. Its tone is moderate and suggests that Virginia has something else to do beside dissolving the Union. Even the allusion to the result of the late election, and the possible necessity that Virginia should take some action thereon, is in a cautious phraseolgy, very different from the Bombastes Furioso style prevalent farther South:

"Whereas, at the last session of the Legislature a large amount of the public business was left in an unfinished condition for want of time to complete the same, and, whereas, since that time a contract has been entered into by the James River and Kanawha Company for the sale of its entire line of improvements with all its franchises and immunities, including the large interests held therein by the Commonwealth, and with stipulations for the completion of the entire work, and it is necessary that the contract if approved should be ratified by the General Assembly to give validity and force to the agreement so made.

And, whereas, in consequence of the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the Southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof great excitement prevails in the public mind and prudence requires that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take in consideration the condition of public affairs and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency, therefore, I, John Lotcher, Governor by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby require the Senators and Delegates of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to convene at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., to legislate upon such subjects as they may deem necessary and proper.

The Condition of Foreign Aid.—A notorious Disunionist, who holds a Federal appointment, was recently bragging what South Carolina was going to do in revenge for Lincoln's election. When asked if she should secede alone, where she would get troops, having only about one-half as many voters as New York city, he replied, "From France or England." A diplomatist was present, and in answer to the inquiry if France would assist, he replied, "Oh, yes! if South Carolina would abolish Slavery!"

Sport in South Africa.—During the visit of Prince Alfred to Bloemfontein, he was entertained by Mr. Bain, who determined to give his Royal Highness some sport. Accordingly he collected 1000 Kaffirs to act as game beaters, and so well did they do their work that before the Prince was ready an immense multitude of wildebeestes and other game dashed past. Hog-spears, assagais, and guns found plenty of employment. The Bloemfontein *Gazette* tells the result:—"While the game were careering past the house, the Prince dropped two blesboks. The hunt afterwards resembled the end of a battle more than a hunt. There, advancing rapidly in a line, were the huntsmen (how many we cannot tell, but all possessing guns), and further on, were the unarmed enemy, [illegible] thick and gradually edging away in the direction of the living hedge of Kaffirs, who again forced them back. The slaughter was tremendous, considering that it did not endure beyond an hour. How many fell on the spot, or died afterwards of their wounds, or were caught by the Kaffirs, it would be difficult to tell. The Prince shot 24 to his own gun. Young Mr. Jocelyn shot four. The number which is reported to have fallen may be accounted for by keeping in view that one rifle bullet may kill, and certainly wound, some three antelopes, under the circumstances we have been describing. A gentleman interested in the hunt took some pains to ascertain from the Kaffirs (who reaped the benefit of the hunt) the approximate tally. They say that between 800 and 1000 had come to grief in consequence of the hunt, consisting of blesbok (gazelle albifrons), wildebeests (catoblepas gnu), ostrich, bonte or striped quaggas (equus burchelli), and springboks. In the *stampede*, even horses which had been peaceably grazing on the flats joined in the rush, and two even took shelter in the W. C. at Bain's Vley. In the excitement four Kaffir horses were shot. It is conjectured that altogether the game has been, up to yesterday, thinned to the tune of 5000 head. It would be tedious to relate what every one killed, including Sir George Grey, Sir Walter Currie, Major Cawell, Mr. Rivers, Lieutenant Colonel Bisset, the 'Dirty Boys,' and others. Suffice it to say, that such a hunt, taken with all its concomitant circumstances and incidents, has not taken place in any part of the civilized world within the present century."

Maryland Speaking.—The following call we find in the Cambridge *Intelligencer*, a paper published in Dorchester county, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State. This is the sentiment of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people, and when the time shall come for them to speak out, it will be with a trumpet tongue from the Alleghanies to the shore of the Chesapeake:

"We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting held at the Court House on Monday week, 19th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of condemning the disunion policy of certain Southern States, and expressing a devotion and a determination to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the administration of the government. We heartily commend the movement of our citizens. A prompt and decided action in favor of the supremacy of the laws and the Union of the States upon the part of the conservative citizens of the South, will infuse into the Southern heart a spirit of loyalty which will effectually destroy the iniquitous schemes of the mad disunionists. This is no party meeting. It is a meeting of citizens. Democrats, Douglas men, Republicans and Union men are invited. Let the people meet, and let the people speak."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Webster on the Right of Secession.

For the Sentinel.

Milwaukee, Nov. 19th, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—At this present time, when South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States are speaking in tones of threat and defiance, it is proper and meet to revert to a similar position South Carolina placed herself in twenty-seven years ago, under President Jackson.

Don't you think Mr. Webster's remarks made in 1833 hold good now. Should'nt wonder. *Let the dead speak then!*

A. H. E.

Daniel Webster on "Nullification and Secession."

Extracts from his great Speech in the Senate, February 16th, 1833, in reply to Mr. Calhoun from South Carolina.

Mr. Webster said:

"The resolutions introduced by the gentleman (Mr. Wilkins, of South Carolina) were apparently drawn up with care. These resolutions are three in number. The first two resolutions affirm these propositions, viz:

1. That the political system under which we live, and under which Congress is now assembled, is a compact, to which the people of the several States, as separate and sovereign communities, are the parties.

2. That these sovereign parties have a right to judge, each for itself, of any alleged violation of the Constitution by Congress, and, in case of such violation, to choose, each for itself, its own mode and measure of redress.

* * * * * * *

The necessary import of the resolutions is, that the United States are connected only by a league; that it is in the good pleasure of every State to decide how long she will choose to remain a member of this league; that any State may determine the extent of her own obligations under it, and accept or reject what shall be decided by the whole; that she also may determine whether her rights have been violated, what is the extent of the injury done her, and what mode and measure of redress her wrongs may make it fit and expedient for her to adopt. The result of the whole is, that any State may secede at pleasure; that any State may resist a law which she herself may choose to say exceeds the power of Congress; and that, as a sovereign power, she may redress her own grievances by her own arm, at her own discretion; she may make reprisals; she may cruise against the property of other members of the league, she may authorize captures, and make open war.

If, sir, this be our political condition, it is time the people of the United States understood it. Let us look to the practical consequence of these opinions. One State, holding an *embargo law* unconstitutional, may declare her opinion and withdraw from the Union. *She secedes.* Another, forming and expressing the same judgment on a *law laying duties on imports*, may withdraw also. *She secedes.* But, sir, a third State is of opinion, not only that those laws of import are constitutional, but that it is the absolute duty of Congress to pass and to maintain such laws. * * * If Congress now refuse to exercise it, Congress does, as she may insist, break the condition of the grant, and thus manifestly violate the Constitution; and for this violation of the Constitution, *she may threaten to secede also. Virginia may secede*, and hold the fortresses in the Chesapeake. *The Western States may secede, and take to their use the public lands. Louisiana may secede*, if she choose, form a foreign alliance, *and hold the mouth of the Mississippi. If one* State may secede, *ten* may do so—*twenty* may do so—*twenty three* may do so. Sir, as these secessions go on, one after another, what is to constitute the United States? Where will be the army? Where the navy? Who will pay the debts? Who fulfill the public treaties? Who govern this District and the Territories? Who retain the public property? Every man must see that these are all questions which can rise only after a revolution. While the Constitution lasts, they are repressed; they spring up to annoy and startle us only from its grave. * * * *

Secession, therefore, since it must bring these consequences with it, is *revolutionary. And nullification is equally revolutionary.*—

* * * * * * *

If Carolina now shall effectually resist the laws of Congress, if she shall be her own judge, take her remedy into her own hands, obey the laws of the Union when she pleases, and disobey them when she pleases, she will relieve herself *from a paramount* power as distinctly as did the American colonies in 1776. In other words, she will achieve, as to herself, a revolution. * * *

In opposition to reason and argument, in opposition to principles and experience, in opposition to the judgment of others having an *equal* right to judge, she says, only, "Such is *my* opinion, and *my opinion* shall be *my law*, and I will support it by my own strong hand. I denounce the law; I believe it unconstitutional; that is enough; it shall not be executed. *Men in arms are ready to resist its execution. An attempt to enforce it will cover the land with blood.* Elsewhere, it may be binding, but here it is trampled under foot."

This, sir, is practical nullification. And now, sir, against all these theories and opinions, I maintain—

First—That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact, between the people of these several States in their sovereign capacities; but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

Second. *That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution;* and that, consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

Third. That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties. * * * * *

Fourth. That an attempt by a State to abrogate, annul, or nullify an act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, *in her opinion*, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation of the just powers of the general Government, and, on the equal rights of other States; a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency.

* * * * * * *

Can *anything* be conceived more preposterous than that any State should have power to nullify the proceedings of the general Government respecting peace and war? When war is declared by a law of Congress, can a single State nullify that law and remain at peace? And yet she may nullify that law as well as any other. If the President and Senate make peace, may one State, nevertheless, continue the war? And yet, if she can nullify the law, she may quite as well nullify a treaty. The people, sir, in every State, live under *two* Governments. They owe obedience to *both*.

It is the peculiar system of America, and though new and singular is not incomprehensible. The State constitutions are established by the people of the States. This constitution is established by the people of *all the States*. How, then, can a State secede? How can a State undo what the whole people have done? How can she absolve her citizens from their obedience to the laws of the United States? How can she annul their obligations, and oaths? How can the members of the legislature renounce their own oaths?

Sir, secession, as a revolutionary right, is intelligible; as a right to be proclaimed amidst civil commotions, and asserted at the head of armies, I can understand it.

But as a practical right, existing under the Constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, *it seems to me to be nothing but a plain absurdity;* for it supposes resistance to Government, under the authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment, without violating the principles of Union; it supposes opposition to law, without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths, without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government, without revolution.

* * * * * * *

The Constitution declares that new States may come into the Union, but it does not declare that *old* States may go out."

Anti-Repudiation in South Carolina.—The Bank of New York has received a letter of which the following is an extract, from one of its correspondents in the interior of the State of South Carolina:

"I deem it a duty (unanimously approved of by the Board of Directors of this Bank) to say to you, that under any emergency that may arise this bank will not countenance the repudiation of, or refusal to pay any note, draft or bill sent here for collection by any Northern Bank or merchant, but will discountenance every intimation of the kind, and force, to the full extent of the law, the protection of their commercial rights against our own citizens who may be indebted to them.

We have understood that the lawyers are, in many towns, refusing to collect Northern paper, and that more merchants have resolved to repudiate their obligations. I can safely say we have no such hypocritical bankrupts with us; and I know the judiciary of South Carolina will raise their strong arm against it. It has been intimated that the banks should also refuse to collect Northern bills or notes due by Southern merchants. I do not entertain the opinion that they can be made to favor such a dishonorable proceeding. This Bank never will."

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

Dry Goods.

GREAT CROWDS!

Great Excitement,

AT THE

NEW MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET STORE

OF

J. L. DAVIS,

186 and 188 East Water Street,

FOUR DOORS NORTH OF HIS OLD STORE.

We are opening daily the largest and most attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Ever brought to the West. We have opened the

FALL TRADE

With renewed efforts and success, offering

Attractive Goods & Great Bargains

UNEQUALED, UNMATCHED,

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & STYLE,

AND

Lower in Price!

Than can be found in any other establishment in the City.

We always have special Barcains—confined exclusively to ourselves. We always give our Customers the advantage of our Great Business.

By industry, honesty and ability, we thrive and our trade and large growing trade enables us to buy large lots of Goods and to take advantages of the market which no other house can take—this is the secret of our selling many kinds of Goods so Cheap.

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR NEW STORE AND IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

J. L. DAVIS,

186 and 188 East Water St., Milwaukee

dec18th24d&ly

THE GREAT

IRON PALACE!

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Hassett & Chapman's

New and Splendid Store and Stock of

DRY GOODS!

They invite special attention to their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THEY ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of Cloaks in the West, having large and spacious rooms fitted up for that purpose.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHS,

For Boy's and Men's wear.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery & Gloves

Laces and Embroideries;

Linen and Domestic Goods;

Mourning and White Goods,

And a General assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

Their have a much larger and better selected stock than was ever seen in the West, and which are offered to the public on the one price system, the price of each article being marked in plain figures, and from which no deviation is made. No variation of one cent, the constitution of the House is such that no one need fear but that they will get an equivalent for their money. oct25

ADRIANA, JAPANESE & TYCOONS!

SPLENDID CHINTZ VALLONS AND REPPS.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES SILK!

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, ALL COLORS!

SCOTCH WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!!

SUPERIOR BROCHE & STELLA SHAWLS!

RICH PLAIN & FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES

ELEGANT LYON'S SILK VELVET!

WELCH AND ENGLISH FLANNELS!

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES & FANCY GOODS,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE, are offered at the

MILWAUKEE SAVING'S STORE

No. 101 East Water Street.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE OF RECENT importation, mostly made to our own express order, and will be sold at New York prices, in any quantity, more or less.

Rich Barred all Boiled BLACK SILKS, a style exclusively sold in the United States by this concern. Its acquaintance is not to be preferred to any in this market, and sold at prices fully as low as less valuable and less durable goods

Novelties in SILK CLOTHS and MANTILLAS.—Some made to order in the latest style, best manner and on very short notice.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Irish Linens, Diaper and Woolen Domestics, we are enabled to sell much lower than before.

Our Department for Men & Boys' Wear

is full of every article, from a fine cloth to a common Jean. We have every variety, and in fact all kinds of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

And foreseeing a great fall in the price of goods during the present year, we have purchased largely for cash at lower rates than Goods have ever been sold, and are therefore prepared to offer our customers and the TRADE GENERALLY such bargains they have ever found.

We know of no competition, as we are independent in our purchases, and can and do sell as low as any Importers or Commission Merchants in New York and Boston.

MACK BROTHERS,

181 EAST WATER STREET.

Our Jobbing Departments on 2d, 3d and 4th floors, are now filled with goods well adapted to this market, and Merchants, Milliners and Peddlers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

YOUNG & FRENCH,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,.....WISCONSIN.

Every Variety of Yankee Notions

kept constantly on hand.

WM. P. YOUNG. [oct6th&tf] ORVIS FRENCH

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—AT—

264 MAIN STREET!

MRS. L. BLAKE

WILL OPEN HER

Stock of Fall & Winter Millinery,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

WHEN SHE WILL BE PLEASED TO see her friends, and all desirous of seeing a fine display in the line. aug2

Lincoln's Commercial College

Martin's Block

Milwaukee Wisconsin

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG men of Wisconsin in particular, and of the Western and North-western States generally, is respectfully called to this long established and thoroughly reliable Institution offered for the acquisition of a knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING

And commercial pursuits generally. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is working under a Charter of Incorporation. The rooms are large, commodious, and have been fitted up in splendid style. On introducing the subject to the student it is carefully explained step by step, through the fundamental principles of the science, and when these are fully realized, he is required to complete a series of general speculations and mercantile business, forms and business contracts, purchases, sales, &c., &c., making the necessary entries in the principal and auxiliary books, in precisely the same manner as they are made by the skillful Book-Keeper, in the counting-room of actual business.

Thus when the work is completed, the student finds himself, not a mere theoretical, but a practical accountant, perfectly conversant with every branch of that interesting and important science, adapted to General Mercantile, Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Importing, Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steamboating, Railroading and Business Operations generally. Counting-room duties, each of which, he has met with success as well as prospective operation.

The Ladies' Department is entirely separate and tastefully furnished.

PENMANSHIP—For a full course of instruction, with the privilege of completing the same at any time, including penmanship, thus affording a first Scholarship for life.

For further particulars send for Circular and Catalogue. Address LOWELL LINCOLN, President.

sep12[2d&dawly

GUERNSEY'S BALM,

REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, or cut, in the same manner. It relieves swollen and pain from bee stings, mosquito bites, and poisonous plants; cures neuralgia, pleurisy, sores on the breast, nail founds, &c. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and give immediate relief in the worst case of this complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. 25 cents a bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by druggists and Storekeepers.

IRVIN STONE,

Sole Proprietor, No. 1 Spruce St., New York.

aug7[d&tf]2p2

Groceries and Provisions.

N. G. BISHOP,

No. 205 East Water Street, Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country storekeepers to the large stock of goods in the above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the old stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Fine Black, Imperial, Young Hyson and English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

COFFEES—Java, Rio, Laguayra, &c.

PICKLES—Cucumber, Chow Chow, Pickled Plum and mixed, Oysters, Lobsters, &c., &c.

CAN FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Sultana, Anchovy, Catsup, Capers, &c.

PICKLES and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Eggs, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent and Perfumed.

BRUSHES and MATS of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-one cents to $7. With every other article in his line of business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may be assured he will offer them goods at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction; and to country merchants he would say call at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25, 1860. oct25[2m&dly

NEW YORK DIRECT.

H. W. GEORGE & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 91 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE East direct, one of the largest and finest stocks of

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c,

Ever brought to the city of Milwaukee,

Comprising in part 1000 bbls. of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, HOMINY, SAGE, NUTS, NEW DRIED FRUITS, SALERATUS and POWDERED FISH, &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS, WEST INDIA AND UNITED STATES.

Pickled Salmon, Trout, Spiced, Smoked and Pickled Lobsters, Clams, Salmon, &c., all of which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW PRICES.

It is not necessary here we should enumerate or make any blow about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of those same grades and qualities which the old concern has always sold, and which have always given satisfaction both as to price and quality.

Also, are fully prepared to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods permitted on that line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East, allowance of freight.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE.

H. W. GEORGE.

mar31[6d&dly JOHN H. TAYLOR.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

ARE AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 151 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, selling at the very lowest prices for cash, and warranted TO MAKE THE MOST "Small Profits and Quick Returns!"

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell goods cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other store in the city. This is no idle boast, as we will demonstrate to all who will favor us with a call and an opportunity to prove it. We keep everything in the way of GROCERIES, FANCY AND STAPLE, and shall, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and have the truth of our assertions tested. Our space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are "AT HOME" in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery.

☞ Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge.

HUNN & CROSBY.

jan10[d&w1y

J. W. LEDYARD,

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.

Opposite the Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.'s Bank,

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND is prepared to offer at prices as low as can be found in Milwaukee,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS,

Eggs, Pickles, Sauces, Condimonts, &c., &c., &c.

Also, CHOICE WINES, Fine Liquors, including Brandies from vineyards established 1635, Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, &c., &c.

HAVANA SEGARS—all favorite brands.

Champagnes from Heidsieck & Co., Moet & Chandon, Carbonell Hock and Moselle Wines, Bordeaux Wines, Curacoa, Absynthe, Maraschino, Boker's & Mott's Bitters, &c.

☞ Agent for

J. J. Sand's Celebrated Cream Ales,

in quarters, halves and whole barrels.

Also, Cream Laid Letter Paper, Wrapping Twines, and a very extensive article of Cutlery Twine.

For sale at very low prices by

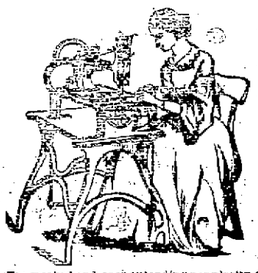
oct15 161 East Water Street.

Sewing Machines.

THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

No. 101 East Water Street.



The marked and ever extending popularity of

Singer's Sewing Machines!

BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing Machines—to run light—to make little if any noise, a smaller amount of dollars, but is quite economy to invest anything in a worthless or unreliable article, and these are the only machines that will be satisfactory.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES.

In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE MARKET within the reach of all, we have produced our LETTER A, OR TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $60.

SINGER'S NO. 1 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES.

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $155 and $150 to $90 and $100.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE,

For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125. Also, to complete the list, an

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,

Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: Noiseless, Rapid, and capable of a great range of work! Price (including iron stand and drawers) $110—cheaper at that in view of its value than the machines of any other maker at $75.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads which is the best stitch for sewing, as regards durability, and the only reliable information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, sewing capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can be had by sending for a copy of J. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be supplied gratis.

☞ Transportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

W. H. SPEAR, Agent,

nov13[6d&dly No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Run Light, Quiet, and Stitch in a superior manner to any in the market. They will do better work without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and more extensive work than seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*.

A new Shuttle Machine for manufacturing purposes, at $60.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ 18 Newhall House, Milwaukee.

17-3t22-d17d2p J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,

LEHIGH LUMP COAL,

SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,

SCRANTON LUMP COAL,

LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,

LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,

PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,

PITTSTON LUMP COAL,

BLOSSBURGH COAL,

PITTSBURGH COAL,

ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Cybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy19[6m&dly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Family, Smiths, and Family Purposes. Also

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawed, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part

Special Notices.

American Watches,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1848.

These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a good looking watch, "warranted," with the request to the effect that on trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. It *do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer an* American watch.

Office of the Tribune, New York, Oct 27, 1859.

American Watch Company, Waltham,

Gentlemen,—Having carried one of your watches for the last eight years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 2, 1860.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ultc, we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,

S. W. & W. A. TORREY,

Contractors on the Rar. and Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1859.

MR. H. MOBBINS, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 29th of February, 1859, when I left it run down, was ten second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with an commonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. CLAPP,

Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass., Horace Greeley; Frank Leslie;

Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Usry, N. Y.; Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Thomas Ward, Wis; Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Bartlett, West Pt; Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A; M. L. Prime, D.D., Wh't Plains; Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.; Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, S. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

nov3&17d3w3m-ed&wkwsm

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it in whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19dlm

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for cough, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rival in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists nov19dlm

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped in each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Singers and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

Persons should never object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers oct24l&16dlsendeow

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat:
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov19dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. Jo18l&16wkwlw

INFLAMMATIONS.

NINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Ulica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed; also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Clouded Throat and Lungs in like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas by which so many valuable lives were lost, it tested it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

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May come and go and be

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AN ENGLISH NOVEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side the way"—
No end to any row—
No indications where the crescents go—
No top to any steeple—
No recognitions of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em—
No traveling at all—no locomotion—
No inkling of the way—or notion—
"No go"—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—
November!

THE DESERTER.

AN ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

(CONCLUDED.)

"I thank you, comrade," replied Pierre.
"Why! hast thou nothing to say to me?"
"Nothing."
"What! not one word of adieu to thy sweetheart?—to thy sister?
"A sweetheart? a sister? I never had either."
"To thy father?"
"He is no more. Two months ago he died in my arms."
"Thy mother, then?"
"My mother!"—and Pierre, whose voice suddenly and totally changed, repeated—"my mother! Ah, comrade, do not utter that name—for I have never heard that name—I have never said it in my heart—without feeling melted like a child; and even now, methinks, if I were to speak her ——"
"What then?"
"The tears would come—and tears do not become a man. * * * Tears!" continued he, "tears, when I have but a few hours to live! Ah! there would not be much courage in that."
"Thou art stern, comrade. I think I have, thank God, as much courage as other people; and yet I would not be ashamed of weeping, were I to speak of my mother."
"Are you serious?" said Pierre, eagerly seizing the officer's hand. "You, a man and a soldier, and not ashamed to weep?"
"When speaking of my mother? Certainly not. My mother is so good, so kind. She loves me much; and I, too, love her dearly."
"She loves you? and you love her?—Oh! then I may, indeed, tell you all! My heart is full—it must have vent; and however strange my feelings appear to you, I am sure you will not laugh at them. Listen, then; for what you said just now is quite true. A man is glad, when about to die, to have a heart into which he can pour out his own. Will you listen to me and not laugh at me?"
"Surely I will listen, Pierre. A dying man must ever excite compassionate sympathy."
"You must know that since I came into this world, I never loved but one being—that being was my mother. But her I loved as none loved—with all that was in me of life and energy. While yet a babe, I used to read her eyes, as she read mine; I guessed her thoughts and she knew mine. She was the heart of my heart, and I the heart of hers. I have never had either sweetheart or wife; I never had a friend; my mother was everything to me. Well, I was summoned to take up arms; and when they told me I must leave her, in a paroxysm of despair I declared that they might drag me from limb to limb, but never should they take me from her alive. With one word spoken in her holy fortitude and strong courage she changed my whole purpose:
"'Pierre,' said she, 'you must go—it is my wish.'
"I knelt before her, and I said, 'I will go, mother.'"
"'Pierre,' she added, "thou hast been a good son, and I thank God for it; but the duties of a son are not the only ones a man has to fulfill. Every citizen owes himself to his country; it calls thee—obey! Thou art going to be a soldier. From this moment thy life is no longer thy own; it is thy country's. If its interests demand it, lay it down cheerfully. If it be the will of God that thou shouldst die before me, I should weep for thee my heart's tears, but I would say, 'He gave, and He has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord!' Go, now, and if then love thy mother, do thy duty." Oh, how precious those holy words! I have never forgotten them. 'Do thy duty,' she said. Now, the duty of a soldier was always, and in all things, to obey; and in all things, and always, I obeyed. It was to go straight forward—to face danger without hesitation—without second thought; and I went straight forward—faced danger without hesitation—without a second thought.—Those who saw me thus, as it were, seek to meet the bullets, said, 'There is a brave fellow!' They might have better said, 'There is a man who loves his mother!'
"One day a letter brought me the tidings that she was ill—my own poor mother!—I longed to go to her. I asked for leave of absence; it was not granted. I remembered her last words—'I charge thee thy mother, do thy duty.' I submitted. A little after I heard that she was dead. Oh! then my senses forsook me: at any risk I determined to travel to the country. Whence proceeded so arduous, so impetuous a desire to see a place once more where my mother had just died? I will tell you, and as you have a mother, and as she loves you, and you love her, you will understand me.
"We peasants of Morvan are a simple and confiding race. We have not received the instruction, nor attained the knowledge that they have in the cities; but we have our beliefs, which the townsfolk call superstitions. What matters the name? Be they superstitions or beliefs, we have them, and clever would be the man that could uproot them.
"Now, one of these beliefs to which we cling the most, is that which attributes to the first flower that blows in the grave mould, such a virtue that he who gathers it is certain of never forgetting the dead, and of never being forgotten by them. Belief, how dear, how sweet! With it, death has no terrors; for death, without forgetting, or being forgotten, is but a sweet sleep, but calm repose after a long toil. That flower—I panted to see its bud—I panted to gather it! I abandoned my post and went on my way. After ten days of long and weary march, I reached my mother's grave. The earth seemed yet fresh—no flower appeared. I waited. Six weeks elapsed, and then one lovely morning I saw a little blue flower—'forget-me-not.' As I plucked it I shed glad tears, for methought that little flower was my mother's soul; that she had felt that I was near, and that, under the form of that flower she had given herself to my heart once more.
"There was nothing now to detain me in the country, for my father had soon followed my mother to the grave, and I had plucked my precious flower, what more did I want? I remember my mother's charge—'Do thy duty!' I sought the *gens d'armes*, and I said, 'I am a deserter—arrest me.' * * * And now I am to die; and if, as you assured me, I have in you a friend, I die without regret, for you will do for me the only service I require. The flower which, at the risk of my life, I plucked from the grave, is here, in a little case next to my heart. Promise me that you will see that they do not take it from me. It is the link which unites me to my mother; and if I thought it would be broken—oh! I should not have the courage to die. * * * Say, do you promise to what I ask of you?"
"I promise," said the officer.
"Your hand, that I may press it to my heart. You are very kind to me; and if the Almighty God were in his omnipotence to give me my life a second time, I would devote it to you."
The friends parted.
The next day had dawned. They arrived at the place of execution; and already had the fatal sentence been read, when the low murmur that ran through the ranks changed into almost deafening shouts:
"'The Emperor! the Emperor! Long live the Emperor!"
He appeared, dismounted from his horse; and then, with his short, quick step, he walked up to the condemned.
"Pierre," said he to him. Pierre gazed at him, and made an effort to speak, but a sudden stupor seemed to overwhelm him. "Pierre," continued the Emperor, "remember your words last night. God gives thee life a second time; devote it not to me, but to France! She, too, is a kind mother!—Love her as thou didst thy first—thine own."
He then turned to depart, and greeting shouts of admiration and love followed him till he was out of sight.
Some years after this a captain of the Old Guard fell mortally wounded on the field of Waterloo.
Amid the din of battle he was heard to shout in his death pangs:
"Long live the Emperor! France forever! My mother! My mother!"
It was Pierre Pitois!

Business Cards.

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Sheriff's Sales, &c.

5604] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Palmer, plaintiff, against Peter Johnson, Administrator, &c., of the estate of Thomas B. Palmer, deceased, defendant.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISsued from said Court, in the above entitled action, to me directed and delivered, against the personal and real property of the above named defendant, Peter Johnson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas B. Palmer, deceased, I have levied and left in my hands all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, as Administrator as aforesaid, in and to the following described premises, on the 16th day of November, 1860, or which he had since acquired therein, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the north half (½) of lot number six (6), in block No. one hundred and ninety-eight (198), in the Original Plat of the City of Milwaukee, on the west side of the Milwaukee River, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Also, the north half (½) of the following real estate, lying and being as a part of the south-east quarter of section eighteen, in town seventeen, north of range twenty-two east, in the Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the north-west corner of William Quandt's lot, thence running north eighty-three feet, thence east six chains and sixty-four links, to the middle of the Plank Road; thence with the middle of said Road south easterly eighty-three and four-tenths feet to a stake, thence west six chains and seventy-six links to the place of beginning.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, September 22, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

F. GOTZHAUSEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. sep28&12d6wsm

5604] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

William W. T. Greenway, Charlotte Maria H. Greenway and Mariah Greenway, Plaintiffs, against Moses Weil, Celestine Weil his wife, Paul A. Weil, Augustus Weil, Klara his wife, William Phillip, Mathias Burlen, Clarissa his wife, Hannah Caphina Mill, Ilan H. Hayes, Richard Hilliard, surviving partners of Hilliard, Hays, Hopkins & Co., James Kellogg, Oliver A. Carter, survivors of Kellogg, Wolcott, George Bliss, Simeon H. Chittenden, Walter T. Hopkins and Philip P. Chapman, Charles S. Smith, Caleb D. Lee, Thomas Murphy, Jr., Benjamin O. Avery, Benjamin Franklin O. Avery, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated April 18, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the City and County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number four (4), and five (5), in block number eighty-eight (88), lot number eight (8), in block number eighty-nine (89), lot number four (4), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-two (132), lots numbered ten (10) and thirty-two (32), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-seven (137), lots numbered thirteen (13), fifteen (15), and fifty-four (54), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-nine (139), lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered seven (7), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered twenty-four (24), lots numbered six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered twenty-seven (27), lots numbered thirteen (13), fifteen (15), and fifty-four (54), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-nine (139), lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered seven (7), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered twenty-four (24), lots numbered six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered forty-three (43), and lot number one (1), in the First Ward of the city of Milwaukee. Also lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block number seven (7); lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block number twenty-four (24); lots numbered six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered forty-three (43), and lot number one (1), in the First Ward of the city of Milwaukee, being sixty-eight feet front on Sherman street, by one hundred and fifty feet on seventh street.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, October 15, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

EMMONS, VAN DYKE & HAMILTON, Pl'ff's Att'ys. oct18l&26d6wsm

5626] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Morgan Carpenter, plaintiff, against Cicero Comstock, Caroline Comstock, wife, the Bank of Milwaukee, and the Marine Bank, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

In virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated October 16th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the north half (½) of lot No. six (6), in block No. one hundred and ninety-eight (198), in the Original Plat of the City of Milwaukee, on the west side of the Milwaukee River, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Also, the north half (½) of the following real estate, lying and being as a part of the south-east quarter of section eighteen, in town seventeen, north of range twenty-two east, in the Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the north-west corner of William Quandt's lot, thence running north eighty-three feet, thence east six chains and sixty-four links, to the middle of the Plank Road; thence with the middle of said Road south easterly eighty-three and four-tenths feet to a stake, thence west six chains and seventy-six links to the place of beginning.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, September 22, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

F. GOTZHAUSEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. sep28&12d6wsm

5627] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

William H. Lee, Justin A. Bliss, Theodore Hellman, George D. Pitkin and Gordon M. Taggart, against Jonathan H. Crampton, Benj D. Crampton, and James R. Doyle,

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated April 18, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the City and County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number four (4), and five (5), in block number eighty-eight (88), lot number eight (8), in block number eighty-nine (89), lot number four (4), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-two (132), lots numbered ten (10) and thirty-two (32), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-seven (137), lots numbered thirteen (13), fifteen (15), and fifty-four (54), in block numbered one hundred and thirty-nine (139), lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered seven (7), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered twenty-four (24), lots numbered six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered forty-three (43), and lot number one (1), in the First Ward of the city of Milwaukee. Also lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block number seven (7); lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered twenty-four (24), lots numbered six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered forty-three (43), and lot number one (1), in the First Ward of the city of Milwaukee, being sixty-eight feet front on Sherman street, by one hundred and fifty feet on seventh street.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, October 15, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

BUTLER & MARTIN, Pl'ff's Attys. oct18l&26d6wsm

5626] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Valentine Storch against Jacob Enzel, Caroline Enzel, Ludwig Wessow and Alexander Schlagenhauf.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated September 19th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the north half (½) of lot number six (6), in block ninety-seven (97), in the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), in the Sixth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, and lot number two (2), in block number fifty-two (52), in the Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, and lot number one (1), in block number one hundred and twenty-six (126), in the said west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), in the Sixth Ward of the city of Milwaukee, and lot number one (1), in block number one hundred and twenty-six (126), in the said west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), in the Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee, all being in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, September 22, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

THOS. L. OGDEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. sep28&12d6wsm

5611] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Charles Heinrich Meyer, plaintiff, against Wolfgang Graf, Margaretha Graf his wife, and Friedrich Stuth, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated October 2d, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

Lot number three (3), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), in Ryer, Ward & Hyde's Addition to the City of Milwaukee, bounded on the north by Ryer street, on the east by Prospect street, on the south by Ward street, and on the west by Hyde street, and extending to the centre of the block.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, October 12, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

BUTLER & MARTIN, Pl'ff's Attys. oct18l&26d6wsm

5626-7 & 9.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

The Second Ward Bank against Frederick Bussmen and Henry Upman,

Executions.

BY VIRTUE OF FOUR EXECUTIONS issued from said Court in four certain actions entitled as above, to me directed and delivered against the personal and real property of the above named defendants, Frederick Upman and Henry Upman, I did on the 4th day of August levied upon all the right title and interest which the said defendants or either of them, had in and to lot No. eleven (11) in block No. ten (10), in the Fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, with the appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and which they have since conveyed thereto, which said right, title and interest of said defendants, I shall expose for sale and sell at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, on the 7th day of January, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot eleven (11) in block ten (10), in the Fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, according to the rec

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Disunion Movement.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 20—8 P. M.

The conservative sentiment of the South appears to be disgusted at the increasing sectional wrangle, and considers that the Northern States should promptly convene their Legislatures, and repeal their unfriendly laws, and urge a Convention of all the States to meet, and a prompt and united effort be made to preserve the Union and country from bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin.

CHARLESTON Nov. 20.

This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended.

The banks have resolved to cooperate together and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now 50,000 bales.

Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a reaction.

Sterling exchange is down to 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated.

News of the suspension of the Farmer's Bank of Richmond was received this P. M. during business hours. The banks here are determined to hold out as long as the New York banks do.

Capt. Barry, of the steamship Columbia, has been presented with a golded headed cane to-day, for raising the Palmetto flag on his vessel. Rev. Mr. Yates made a speech on the occasion, during which he said that if the South required it he would go into the foremost ranks with a bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.

The Farmer's Bank of Virginia has suspended specie payment, and resolved to pursue a course of policy to prepare for early redemption. Other banks will follow as a prudential measure during the present pressure. There is a terrible pressure in the money market, and nothing is doing in the produce market. Flour is dull and declining, with few sales, and the market is overstocked. All the mills have stopped operation excepting the Gallego Mills. Wheat has declined ten cents a bushel.

Suspended.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—3 P. M.

The names of the Sophomores suspended at Harvard College yesterday, for hazing the Freshmen, are as follows:

Chas. Jackson, of Boston, Chas. Everison, of Staten Island, Augustus Baker, of Albany, A. C. Hazelton, of Philadelphia, Geo. D. Ward, of Salem, Chas. T. Fearing, of N. Y., J. T. Coldreth, of Cincinnati, H. J. Edwards, of Boston. Jackson was dismissed for two years, the others for one year.

Fire at Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 21—3 P. M.

The house occupied by Silas Ames, and the house occupied by Oscar Schaff, on the Park, were burned between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. The fire was first discovered in the shed in the rear of Schaff's house. Loss probably about $4,000, including household goods. Caused probably from ashes, though many suspect incendiarism. Ames lost no goods.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—9 P. M.

Counterfeit 5's of the Mechanics' Bank, Newark; 2's of the International Bank, Portland, Maine; and 1's of the Marine Bank, Boston, Mass., are in circulation; also quarter eagles.

Robert Schatz, a German, committed suicide last evening, by shooting himself, in a Harlem railroad car.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent indicates a probable rupture in the Cabinet on the secession question.

Burning of the Pacific.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21—3 P. M.

There are eleven persons thus far ascertained to be lost by the burning of the Pacific. They were mostly boat hands and deck passengers.

No Northern people are among the lost.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 9th inst., arrived at this port at half past 3 o'clock this P. M.,

The Palestine's dates are one day later than those already received. The Palestine was substituted for the North Briton.

The mails by the Palestine were dispatched South by the steamboat leaving at 5 o'clock this evening, and are due in New York to-morrow (Thursday) P. M. The King of Sardinia has entered Naples.

There was a doubtful report that a treaty of peace had been signed at Gaeta.

GREAT BRITAIN—No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to have been the Hero and Ariadne were seen passing hill off Portland during the night of the 9th. Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th.

FRANCE—The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 25,393,000f.

ITALY—The London Post's Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army was positive, and that he will only have left to him a simple guard of 9,000 men.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst. in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the cathedral and afterwards to the royal palace where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

The British legion at Naples were dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

Letter from Gov. Letcher of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21—9 P. M.

The *Enquirer* to-day publishes an important letter from Gov. Letcher, in reply to that of Jno. G. Brisbane, of Pennsylvania, who ridicules secession, and states that two hundred Virginians have tendered him the command in the event of disunion, &c.—The Governor, in his reply, administers a severe rebuke to the Northern nullification States, and shows that dereliction, on the part of the North, is the prime cause of the present dangerous trouble. He advises the people of the North to correct public sentiment at home, and discharge the constitutional obligations with strict fidelity. He then indicates his determination to defend the State of Virginia, and stand as a mediator—an armed mediator, if necessary, between the Southern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may.

This letter creates great sensation here. All the Richmond and Peterboro banks have suspended specie payment.

Burch Divorce Case.

NATIERVILLE, Nov. 21—9 P. M.

Reading the testimony of Carlisle Boyd, was completed this morning. He admits receiving presents of a ring and smoking cap from Mrs. Burch; that some slight familiarities had taken place between them. Mrs. Burch had expressed friendship and partiality for witness, but never encouraged any criminal act or evinced any inclination for such; admits receiving letters from Mrs. B., one of which requests the return of all articles and letters of hers in his possession; others accusing him of retaining a smoking cap to show as evidence of shame against her, and requests him to leave the city; after what had passed she could not expect the confidence of her husband, while he remained there.

Witness denies positively any criminal act, or having noticed any desire for such. Copies of letters to Mrs. Burch from witness are attached, in which he denies in word or thought having done her wrong, and expresses surprise at what could have extorted from her false charges against him.

The deposition of Anna Humphrey was read merely to show that she saw Mrs Burch and Stuart together in the dressing-room at Stuart's house during the party there, while Mrs. Burch was mending her dress, torn dancing. Saw nothing immodest or improper between them.

Charles Thielcke sworn.—Deposed seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch at the masquerade party at Geo. Ramsey's; neither were masked; they stood together conversing in the library for half an hour.

On cross-examination, he testified that they were not whispering; the rooms were open to all parties.

Destructive Fires.

BOSTON, Nov 21.

A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night, destroyed 25 buildings, including the Cerra Gorda House, the Post Office, two newspaper offices, &c. Loss estimated at $100,000. Nearly all the business part of the village was destroyed.

The machine shop of the Nanneksag cotton factory in this city was destroyed by fire last night. O. C. Smith, machinist, sustained a loss of $8,000. No insurance.

BASKETS, BASKETS, BASKETS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING, School, and Rectioule Baskets, also, Clothes and Market Baskets, for sale at
may HALE & PERSONS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Nov. 21, 1860.

There was evidently a better feeling in our money market to-day, owing in a measure doubtless to the improving aspect of matters at New York. Although some of the banks refused to sell exchange at any price, the majority were accommodating their customers to a limited extent at 2 ⅌ cent. premium. As there is a scarcity of small change in Eastern money, and produce dealers have less difficulty in obtaining currency. In regard to Illinois currency, as far as we can learn, people are more inclined to await the developments of the future than submit to any material sacrifice. The conviction seems general that there is hardly a probability of its being any worse, and as soon as the stock market recovers it will surely rise in value. The result is that the brokers are not reaping so much of a harvest from the "panic" as they had reason to look for a few days ago. Some of our pork packers who held a large amount of Illinois currency, instead of sacrificing 8 ⅌ cent. discount, have turned it to profitable account by sending it to Chicago for investment in hogs.

As all our readers are more or less interested on the subject of Illinois money just now, we append the money article from the Chicago *Tribune* of this morning in full:

As might be expected we have had to-day a decidedly feverish money market. The action of our city banks in throwing out of the Illinois banks 100's most people by surprise, and produced a panic among those least able to bear it. During the afternoon laboring men and servant girls have besieged our banking offices anxiously changing their Illinois and Wisconsin currency at 10 ⅌ cent. discount. The first breath of distrust is sure to drive them in droves to convert their bills into coin at any sacrifice. It is one of the most unpleasant things possible to see this class of people fleeced out of the proceeds of their honest toil.

BANKS THROWN OUT.—We repeat the list of banks thrown out to-day, lest some of our readers did not preserve it from this morning's issue:

American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Aurora.
Bank of the Commonwealth.
Bank of Raleigh.
Corn Exchange Bank.
National Bank.
State Bank of Illinois.

Parties here believe that most if not all the banks in the State will promptly respond to the call for additional securities, in which case their bills will be perfectly good. Rates of exchange for gold will doubtless rule high for some time to come; but we doubt not the bills of our Illinois and Wisconsin banks will pass from hand to hand as usual. As to the bills of the banks thrown out here, they have been fixed upon them—Till the securities are put up, or something more definite is known about them, we presume they will in a day or two be bought by the brokers at from 15 to 25 ⅌ cent. discount. The latter figure was the highest any one would offer to-day.

Exchange was sold rather more freely by some of the bankers to customers at ¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. premium; 6@10 ⅌ cent. was paid in the street and by outsiders. Buying rate ½@¾ ⅌ cent. Some of the banks buy and sell at the same figure. We presume the high rates now offering will soon increase the supply.

Gold buying at ⅜@⅝ per cent; selling at 10 per cent and firm. The demand, as above stated, comes mainly from those who have been frightened, and are determined to convert currency at any price. Let everybody say to those poor people, keep your currency. It will become better instead of worse.

The produce business is inactive. Very few bills are offering. The retail trade, if we judge from the streets, is active. Probably the people are anxious to purchase while their money is good. Again we say keep cool. It will be no worse.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

We have the following money and stock report by telegraph from New York to-day:

Money is working easier. Stocks dull and down. C & R I 50¾; M & M 73¾; Del L & W 75; N J C 109; C H & Q 50¾; C C & C 88; G & C 57¾; I C scrip 52¾; Pan 109¾; N J 125; M S 18¾; do pfd 26¾; M C 45; Read 82¾; Har 14; do pfd 62¾; Hud 40; Erie 26; N Y C 71; Pac Mail 74¾; Comb S, D & H 83; Va 6's 78; Mo 68; Had 2d bds 100. Stocks at the 2d board were better, but without activity. C B & Q 65; S 66; C & R 25¾; G & C 62; M S and S 28; M C 49¾; Harlem 14; Erie 27¼; N Y C 73¾; Mo 6's 69; C C & C 59; M S 13¾; Harlem pfd 32½; Hudson 40¼; Pac mail 73; C C C 8; Va 60.

THOMPSON BROS.'s *Reporter* states that the currency panic to-day has been equal to that of '57; they quote all bills South of Washington 20@25 per cent discount; Illinois and Wisconsin 15; Ohio, Indiana, Ky., and Canada 8@5; Md. and Penn. 1@2; N. Y. State and New England ⅛.

The *Post* says that the Presidents of the leading banks are discussing a project for relieving the community, by issuing scrip, based on bills receivable of U. S. stocks and other approved collaterals, to pass in liquidation of bills to each other, the scrip to bear 7 per cent interest. The banks thus hope to be soon in a position to meet the wants of their dealers. An expansion in loans of several millions of dollars is looked for this week.

THE MONEY PANIC AT DETROIT.

The *Free Press* of Tuesday says:

There was a good deal of excitement in the money market yesterday. The rates of discount on western money, which advanced to 5 ⅌ cent Saturday afternoon, went up to 10 ⅌ cent yesterday, and there was little disposition to buy even at that. The banks will not take it at all except from their customers, whom they charge 5 ⅌ cent. The market was feverish and bewildered to and fro once or twice during the day. The reported failures of two New York houses and of the bank at Sing Sing did not tend to allay the excitement. Late last evening a dispatch was received that several of the Illinois banks will be thrown out at Chicago to-day. The effect of this remains to be seen. The small dealers, grocers, &c., who received western all last week in ordinary business transactions, began to discount yesterday, which brings the panic right home to the pocket of every man.

On Friday, in Cleveland, Eastern currency was thrown out altogether. At Louisville on the same day it was quoted at 3 ⅌ cent discount.

RUNNING FOR A "PANIC."

The N. Y. *Tribune* of Monday says:

The country was never before so rich and strong as it is now—full of Grain, full of Cattle and Swine, full of Specie, full of everything. There was never before a time when a financial tornado has less cause than now—consequently, never before can we afford to waste so less real harm. Our Exports are large beyond precedent; Specie has ceased to flow from us, and must soon begin to pour heavily in upon us. Our Mines, our Fields, our Farms, our Factories, all delay well: a panic now may save us from one when we should not be half so able to stand it. So let us all take hold and get up a roaring, smashing, high old Panic!

BANKS DISCREDITED.

By a dispatch from Philadelphia, received here this evening, we learn that the broker's of that city refuse to take the notes of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, and the Pittston Bank.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Nov. 21, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, and the receipts and shipments of merchandize and produce by Lake for the same period, will be seen by the following statement:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR 24 HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barly, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	451	17,617	....	....	358	91
La C. & M. R. R.	1,421	7,909	....	....	....	....
M., W. & B.V.R.R.	250	5,450	....	....	....	....
Br M. & C. R. R.	....	2,418	....	327	....	....
By Lake	12	625	....	....	125	....
Total	2,164	35,014	....	327	475	91

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR & PROVISIONS FOR 24 HOURS.

	Wheat. bus.	Flour. bbls.	Pork. bbls.	Beef. bbls.
To Buffalo	79,635	....	....	....
To Oswego	16,500	....	....	....
Total	89,135	....	....	....

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Mid'ng, tons	33	Nails, kegs	518
do pkgs	1234	Iron, bars	300
Sugar, hhds	295	Stoves, No	159
Molasses, bbls	114	Grindstones, No	144
Coffee, sacks	209	Glass, box	372
Apples, bbls	1078	do cask	70
Liquor, pkgs	22	Crockery, ckg	70
Cider, bbls	8	Hoops, No	12,000
Tobacco, pkgs	18	Leather, rolls	20
Flour, bbls	72	Fish, bbls	226
Wheat, bus	625	Tubs, do	27
Barley, bus	125	Sundries, pkgs	156
Wagons, No	1	Sugar, hhds	2

The receipts of wheat to-day show a material falling off, the total being only 83,514 bus. The shipments for the past 24 hours amount to 189,185 bushels. The market was very dull, and prices close nominally 1c lower than the ruling figures on Chicago yesterday, buyers generally offering only 72c for No. 1 spring in store, and 70c for No. 2, new receipts. The amount changing hands was very trifling, as receivers, though more anxious to realize than yesterday, were not disposed to sell at the prices offered, except where they had positive instructions to do so. The market for flour was nominally unchanged. Buyers offered $5,-75@4 for fair to choice country Extras. The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 513, but a good share of these were purchased in Chicago, our packers finding that the most ready and profitable way to dispose of their Illinois currency. The tone of the market was rather better than yesterday, and sales were readily made at $4,50@4,75 for live, and $5,75@5,00 for dressed.

Grain freights were nominally higher, but we heard of no engagements. Propellers were held at 12½ for wheat to Buffalo.

After 'Change there was nothing whatever done in the wheat market, and it would have been impossible to sell this evening at anything like the prices offered early in the day. Shippers had a bad attack of the *blues*, and after getting the second despatches from New York withdrew from the market *in toto*.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF PRODUCE OVER THE RIPON AND WOLF RIVER R. R.

Messrs. HOXTON & FOWLER, Produce and Commission Merchants, received two car loads of flour to-day, from Waukau, Winnebago County—the first shipment over the Ripon and Wolf River R. R. The flour was shipped by Messrs. BEAN & Co. The kind of wheat they raise up in that section is a sufficient guarantee to the quality of the flour. Waukau is situated some twelve or fifteen miles from Ripon, between the latter place and Omro. The work on the line of the new Railroad is being pushed forward vigorously, and in all probability it will be completed through to Minnasha before spring.

CHICAGO MARKET, NOVEMBER 20.

Receipts at Chicago yesterday included 4,480 bbls flour, 49,060 bus wheat, 46,745 bus corn, 1,761 bus oats, 892 bus *rye*, 1,706 bus barley. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The receipts of hogs to-day were only 1,270. Under this light supply, and a better demand by shippers and Milwaukee buyers, there was a firmer feeling in the sales, however, being rather limited at $4,15@5, 25 gross—the outside figure being paid for a lot of 299, averaging 290 lbs. The light receipts, however, rendered the market very quiet. Beef Cattle were unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Lots of 1000 green sides were sold at 3¾c packed, and 500 dry salted sides changed hands at 8c packed. Lard is quiet and nominal at 10¼c. Tallow firm at 9¾c.

There was a bulge, being the last effect of the breadstuffs to-day. Wheat advanced 1¾@2c, and was more active; but after the New York dispatches were received, the market was scarcely as firm. About 50,000 bushels changed hands at 71@73c for No 1 of 1000 green Ohio; 74@76½c for No. 1 spring; 78@74½c for No. 2 do; and 66c for rejected do. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers would not agree to any advance on yesterday's prices, and there was no visible improvement. About 1,000 bbls were sold at $4@4,20 or good to choice spring extras, and $3,20 for good superfine. Corn was in good demand and 1@2c higher—the market being more active at 32@33c for No. 1; 31c for No. 2; and 27@28c for new corn. Oats were quiet at 17c in store, and 18½c afloat. Rye was steady at 45c. Barley was dull and heavy, with sales by sample at 47½@50c on track. Timothy Seed was was quiet and steady at $2,25. Highwines dull at 16 @16½c.

Freights remain quiet and unchanged. Two vessels were engaged to-day, at 7c for wheat to Buffalo, and 11c to St. Catharines.

HOGS AT LOUISVILLE.

The *Courier* of Saturday says:

The market for hogs remains exceedingly dull, and packers are not disposed to purchase lots of size. They are freely offered at 6c net without finding buyers. There are several thousand in the market for sale, but packers will not make any offer. The weather to-day was unfavorable for slaughtering, and only one house was in operation for a while in the morning, and the total number slaughtered to-day was 600 head, with 2,000 head left over in the pens in the evening. A large number of the November purchases are due, and will no doubt arrive before the close of the present week. All of the houses, with the exception of Watkins, Hart & Co., expect to be in full blast by the first of next week, and they do not expect to commence until about the 25th of the present month.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,152 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. No sales reported to the close of 'Change Buyers offer $3,75@4,00 for fair to choice country Extras.

WHEAT—Receipts 83,859 bus. Market dull, but prices are without material change. Buyers were offering 72c for No. 1 spring in store—new receipts—on 'Change, and in some instances paid 73c. We not of 8,650 bus No. 1 spring at 73c in store; 1,100 bus do at 72c in store; 2,000 bus old receipts do at 71c in store; 1,700 bus No. 2 at 71c in store; 2,500 bus old receipts do at 69c in store; 800 bus Club at 70c delivered; 300 bus Extra do at 77c; 200 bus at 78c del.

OATS—22@23c for local trade.

CORN—Shelled quoted nominally at 40c.

BARLEY—Common 35@45c; No. 1 to Extra 50@60c.

RYE—Nominal at 40@42c.

GRASS SEED—Timothy $2@2,25; clover $4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—$2@2,50 ⅌ bus; choice $2,62@2,75.

POTATOES—Dull at 25@26c.

EGGS—Scarce, and bringing in some instances as high as 16c by the bbl.

BUTTER—Firm, with a moderate supply at 16@18c for firkin, and 19½@15c for fresh.

HIDES—In large supply, and rather heavy: Green 5¼@6c; do salted 6@6¾c; dry salted 11@12c; dry flint 12@13c. Receipts to-day 874.

DRESSED HOGS—Packers having a better supply of current funds, the hog market begins to recover from the stagnation of the past two days. The following sales were made this forenoon: 2 hogs, averaging 171 lbs, at $5,50 ⅌ cwt; 4, av 194 lbs, at $5,55; 6, av 220 at $6; 4, av 231 lbs, at $6; 5, av 258 lbs, at $5; 2, av 330 lbs, at $6; 8, av. 804 lbs, at $5.

LIVE HOGS—Sales include about 150 head, at $4,50@4,75 ⅌ cwt gross. We have the particulars of only one sale, viz: 28 head, av. 267 lbs at $4,75.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Dealers are selling in a retail way at the following prices:

Mess Pork—$17 ⅌ bbl;
Prime Pork—13 ⅌ bbl.
Mess Beef—$8 ⅌ bbl;
Lard—11@11¾ ⅌ lb.
Hams—Sugar cured 11@12c ⅌ lb.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens 6@7c ⅌ lb; turkeys 7 @8c.
MILL STUFFS—Shorts $7 ⅌ ton; middlings $10@11.
SPIRITS—Highwines 17@17½c; whiskey 15@16c; alcohol 40c.
COOPERAGE—Flour bbls 20@32c; pork bbls 75c; whiskey bbls $1.
SHEEP PELTS—Nominal and unsalable.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—NOV. 21.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—451 bbls flour, 17,617 bus wheat, 317 hides, 690 lbs butter, 9 bbls eggs, 37 head cattle, 185 live hogs, 9 dressed hogs, 55 bbls highwines pfd 32½; Hudson 40¼; Pac mail 73; C C C 8; Va 60.

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Apples, bbls	1078	do cask	70
Liquor, pkgs	22	Crockery, ckg	70
Cider, bbls	8	Hoops, No	12,000
Tobacco, pkgs	18	Leather, rolls	20
Flour, bbls	72	Fish, bbls	226
Wheat, bus	625	Tubs, do	27
Barley, bus	125	Sundries, pkgs	156
Wagons, No	1	Sugar, hhds	2

The receipts of wheat to-day show a material falling off, the total being only 83,514 bus. The shipments for the past 24 hours amount to 189,185 bushels. The market was very dull, and prices close nominally 1c lower than the ruling figures on Chicago yesterday, buyers generally offering only 72c for No. 1 spring in store, and 70c for No. 2, new receipts. The amount changing hands was very trifling, as receivers, though more anxious to realize than yesterday, were not disposed to sell at the prices offered, except where they had positive instructions to do so. The market for flour was nominally unchanged. Buyers offered $5,-75@4 for fair to choice country Extras. The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 513, but a good share of these were purchased in Chicago, our packers finding that the most ready and profitable way to dispose of their Illinois currency. The tone of the market was rather better than yesterday, and sales were readily made at $4,50@4,75 for live, and $5,75@5,00 for dressed.

Grain freights were nominally higher, but we heard of no engagements. Propellers were held at 12½ for wheat to Buffalo.

After 'Change there was nothing whatever done in the wheat market, and it would have been impossible to sell this evening at anything like the prices offered early in the day. Shippers had a bad attack of the *blues*, and after getting the second despatches from New York withdrew from the market *in toto*.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF PRODUCE OVER THE RIPON AND WOLF RIVER R. R.

Messrs. HOXTON & FOWLER, Produce and Commission Merchants, received two car loads of flour to-day, from Waukau, Winnebago County—the first shipment over the Ripon and Wolf River R. R. The flour was shipped by Messrs. BEAN & Co. The kind of wheat they raise up in that section is a sufficient guarantee to the quality of the flour. Waukau is situated some twelve or fifteen miles from Ripon, between the latter place and Omro. The work on the line of the new Railroad is being pushed forward vigorously, and in all probability it will be completed through to Minnasha before spring.

CHICAGO MARKET, NOVEMBER 20.

Receipts at Chicago yesterday included 4,480 bbls flour, 49,060 bus wheat, 46,745 bus corn, 1,761 bus oats, 892 bus *rye*, 1,706 bus barley. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The receipts of hogs to-day were only 1,270. Under this light supply, and a better demand by shippers and Milwaukee buyers, there was a firmer feeling in the sales, however, being rather limited at $4,15@5, 25 gross—the outside figure being paid for a lot of 299, averaging 290 lbs. The light receipts, however, rendered the market very quiet. Beef Cattle were unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Lots of 1000 green sides were sold at 3¾c packed, and 500 dry salted sides changed hands at 8c packed. Lard is quiet and nominal at 10¼c. Tallow firm at 9¾c.

There was a bulge, being the last effect of the breadstuffs to-day. Wheat advanced 1¾@2c, and was more active; but after the New York dispatches were received, the market was scarcely as firm. About 50,-000 bushels changed hands at 71@73c for No 1 of 1000 green Ohio; 74@76½c for No. 1 spring; 78@74½c for No. 2 do; and 66c for rejected do. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers would not agree to any advance on yesterday's prices, and there was no visible improvement. About 1,000 bbls were sold at $4@4,20 or good to choice spring extras, and $3,20 for good superfine. Corn was in good demand and 1@2c higher—the market being more active at 32@33c for No. 1; 31c for No. 2; and 27@28c for new corn. Oats were quiet at 17c in store, and 18½c afloat. Rye was steady at 45c. Barley was dull and heavy, with sales by sample at 47½@50c on track. Timothy Seed was was quiet and steady at $2,25. Highwines dull at 16 @16½c.

Freights remain quiet and unchanged. Two vessels were engaged to-day, at 7c for wheat to Buffalo, and 11c to St. Catharines.

HOGS AT LOUISVILLE.

The *Courier* of Saturday says:

The market for hogs remains exceedingly dull, and packers are not disposed to purchase lots of size. They are freely offered at 6c net without finding buyers. There are several thousand in the market for sale, but packers will not make any offer. The weather to-day was unfavorable for slaughtering, and only one house was in operation for a while in the morning, and the total number slaughtered to-day was 600 head, with 2,000 head left over in the pens in the evening. A large number of the November purchases are due, and will no doubt arrive before the close of the present week. All of the houses, with the exception of Watkins, Hart & Co., expect to be in full blast by the first of next week, and they do not expect to commence until about the 25th of the present month.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,152 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. No sales reported to the close of 'Change Buyers offer $3,75@4,00 for fair to choice country Extras.

WHEAT—Receipts 83,859 bus. Market dull, but prices are without material change. Buyers were offering 72c for No. 1 spring in store—new receipts—on 'Change, and in some instances paid 73c. We not of 8,650 bus No. 1 spring at 73c in store; 1,100 bus do at 72c in store; 2,000 bus old receipts do at 71c in store; 1,700 bus No. 2 at 71c in store; 2,500 bus old receipts do at 69c in store; 800 bus Club at 70c deli 300 bus Extra do at 77c; 200 bus at 78c del.

OATS—22@23c for local trade.

CORN—Shelled quoted nominally at 40c.

BARLEY—Common 35@45c; No. 1 to Extra 50@60c.

RYE—Nominal at 40@42c.

GRASS SEED—Timothy $2@2,25; clover $4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—$2@2,50 ⅌ bus; choice $2,62@2,75.

POTATOES—Dull at 25@26c.

EGGS—Scarce, and bringing in some instances as high as 16c by the bbl.

BUTTER—Firm, with a moderate supply at 16@18c for firkin, and 19½@15c for fresh.

HIDES—In large supply, and rather heavy: Green 5¼@6c; do salted 6@6¾c; dry salted 11@12c; dry flint 12@13c. Receipts to-day 874.

DRESSED HOGS—Packers having a better supply of current funds, the hog market begins to recover from the stagnation of the past two days. The following sales were made this forenoon: 2 hogs, averaging 171 lbs, at $5,50 ⅌ cwt; 4, av 194 lbs, at $5,55; 6, av 220 at $6; 4, av 231 lbs, at $6; 5, av 258 lbs, at $5; 2, av 330 lbs, at $6; 8, av. 804 lbs, at $5.

LIVE HOGS—Sales include about 150 head, at $4,50@4,75 ⅌ cwt gross. We have the particulars of only one sale, viz: 28 head, av. 267 lbs at $4,75.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Dealers are selling in a retail way at the following prices:

Mess Pork—$17 ⅌ bbl;
Prime Pork—13 ⅌ bbl.
Mess Beef—$8 ⅌ bbl;
Lard—11@11¾ ⅌ lb.
Hams—Sugar cured 11@12c ⅌ lb.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens 6@7c ⅌ lb; turkeys 7 @8c.
MILL STUFFS—Shorts $7 ⅌ ton; middlings $10@11.
SPIRITS—Highwines 17@17½c; whiskey 15@16c; alcohol 40c.
COOPERAGE—Flour bbls 20@32c; pork bbls 75c; whiskey bbls $1.
SHEEP PELTS—Nominal and unsalable.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—NOV. 21.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—451 bbls flour, 17,617 bus wheat, 317 hides, 690 lbs butter, 9 bbls eggs, 37 head cattle, 185 live hogs, 9 dressed hogs, 55 bbls highwines

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—1,421 bbls flour, 7,909 bus wheat, 91 bus rye, 358 bus barley, 33 bus cranberries, 591 hides, 51 head cattle, 48 live hogs, 9 dressed do, 30,230 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—250 bbls flour, 5,450 bus wheat, 510 lbs butter, 4 dressed hogs, 33 bbls pork, 4 do lard, 200 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—2,418 bus wheat, 327 bus corn, 25 bbls alcohol, 173 live hogs, 26 hides, 23,365 lbs sundries.

Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending Nov 17.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Lumber, ft	5,101,997	259,467,575	288,022,582
Shingles, No	1,660,000	112,652,500	152,054,337
Lath, pcs	50,000	97,172,950	94,822,985
Timber, ft	....	2,230,000	3,847,013
Posts, No	....	293,008	255,250
Pickets, No	....	750,420	457,455

LUMBER—The market for Lumber during the week, like all departments of trade, has been very quiet. The unsettled state of the money market has thus far caused a very material decline in wheat, farmers throughout the country are marketing but little, and their orders for lumber are therefore confined to immediate necessities. Thus, the demand by country dealers has been light, and our city dealers complain of dullness. Notwithstanding this, however, there is not much disposition to ease down in prices. In the yards common lumber is almost uniformly held at $13. The stock in the city is comparatively small, and in fewer hands than usual, and this imparts a degree of confidence among dealers which would not probably otherwise exist.

The continued low stage of water on the Illinois River limits the trade by the Canal to the towns and cities along its banks; and also to a great extent cuts off the demand for upper qualities which usually takes place at St. Louis, and points on the Missouri River about this time.

The receipts during the past week were comparatively light; but the cargoes thrown on the market were generally of an inferior quality, and they were rather difficult to sell at previous quotations. The following are a few of the sales of cargoes during the week:

A cargo of fair Green Bay, mill run, at $10,50 off the dock; cargo of prime Grand River strips at $10,50; cargo of common mixed lumber from Two Rivers, at $8,75; cargo of schr Kitty Grant, from White Lake, mixed, at $8,75; cargo of schr Westchester, from Grand River, at $9,00; cargo of schr Ben. Gray, at $5.50 and $10; cargo of schr Wm. Tell, from Kalamazoo, at $10,00; cargo of schr Blue Bell, from Grand River, mixed, at $9,50; cargo of schr North Star, from Grand River, mix